

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

THE FLOWERS BOLLIVICH

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1856.

Number 4.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114

DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL,
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX,
NEUFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Terpetine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
to Receiving & Forwarding Goods.
REFER TO
H. L. ROUNDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
C. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
Feb 24, '55
GEO. VOGLER
391f.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE editors of Whelan's Heathman's, &c., that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. Positive notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer, JACOB FRALEY, Adm.
June 3

STAGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jameson and Greensboro'. Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 29, 1855. 1—1f.

DR. J. J. SUMMERS,
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON N. C.
1 y.—52. pl.

Dr. S. REEVES
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47f.

New Clothing Store.
THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give our satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JAN. 8, 1856. P. H. BAUM & CO. 30—1f.
P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,
ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutting, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of **TIN WARE** constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of
COOK-STOVES
of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR**, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

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DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:
And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,
Resolved, That the foundation of this party having been laid in its propriety, and its position and prominent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which sees its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.
That we reiterate with renewed energy the purpose the well considered declaration of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—
Resolved, That existing fellowship with and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to enshrine the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and righteously applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained, and the perpetration and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.
Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:
Resolved, That the democratic party recognize the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.
The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and thereby by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among constitutional liberty by contending to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation to the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union with the Union, it will be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.
First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.
Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, require the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconception, and should be applied with unflinching rigidity.
Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature has so wisely placed at the disposal of most immediately interested in its maintenance between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.
Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic isthmus.
Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

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That we reiterate with renewed energy the purpose the well considered declaration of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—
Resolved, That existing fellowship with and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to enshrine the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and righteously applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained, and the perpetration and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.
Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:
Resolved, That the democratic party recognize the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.
The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and thereby by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among constitutional liberty by contending to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation to the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union with the Union, it will be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.
First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.
Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, require the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconception, and should be applied with unflinching rigidity.
Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature has so wisely placed at the disposal of most immediately interested in its maintenance between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.
Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic isthmus.
Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
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THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS.—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance. For 3 months, ONE DOLLAR. Payment is delayed till the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square inserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1856.

Free Suffrage.

A friend in a neighboring county writes us, (says the Raleigh Standard,) requesting a statement as to the exact condition of the Free Suffrage bill at this time—some of the people in his locality not being fully informed on the subject. We answer as follows:

The Free Suffrage act passed the last General Assembly by a majority of three-fifths of all the members. The act is now being published in the newspapers, pursuant to a provision of the Constitution. If, at the next session of the Legislature, it should receive a vote of two-thirds of the whole representation in the two Houses, it will then be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. If they should approve it, voting upon it at the ballot box, it will then become a part of the State Constitution; and in 1858, all persons who are now entitled to vote for members of the Commons will be also entitled to vote for members of the Senate. If it should be rejected—which we do not fear—it will again be passed by a vote of three-fifths, and again put on its course towards becoming a part of the State Constitution. Such a measure may be defeated, but can never be destroyed.

John A. Gilmer the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, has uniformly voted against Free Suffrage while a member of the Legislature; and he is one of the bitterest and most insidious enemies which the measure has. He is not willing that persons who do not own as much as fifty acres of land shall be allowed to vote for Senators, unless they will agree to weaken the slaveholding influence, and also consent to an increased tax on slaves. We assert what we know to be true, and what we can prove by undoubted documentary testimony, if denied. We challenge contradiction.

Gov. Bragg, on the contrary, is a Free Suffrage man, and has always been so. He occupies, on this question, the same grounds occupied by Gov. Reid. He is for the present act, and is opposed to tampering with slave property by withdrawing it from the basis of representation, or by increasing the taxes upon it. He is in favor of protecting alike all the great interests of the State, and is opposed to unequal taxation. He thinks it best that all property should bear its due share of taxation and will never consent to discriminate against any particular sort of property, as Mr. Gilmer proposes to do. Gov. Bragg told the people, two years ago, that the surest way to obtain Free Suffrage was to continue the Democratic party in power. The people took him at his word, and did so. The Free Suffrage act was passed by a three-fifth vote, as he promised them it would be, and it is now on the high road to complete success. The surest way to defeat Free Suffrage and to increase the demand for a Convention, is to vote for John A. Gilmer; and the surest way to obtain Free Suffrage is to vote for Thomas Bragg. Let the people, and especially the non-free holders, know these facts. John A. Gilmer votes all the time against Free Suffrage, and then, when he is called to account for it by the people, he goes about looking up excuses for his votes. Such a man cannot be depended on. He is an enemy to the measure, and will defeat it if he possibly can.

OLD LINE WHIGS RALLYING FOR BUCHANAN.—We find the following gratifying statement in the Crawford county (Pa.) Democrat: There was a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, last Tuesday evening, composed exclusively of "old line Whigs," all going for "old Buck." They allowed no others to participate in their meeting and resolved the first time in their lives to support the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President. Some eight hundred of the neighbors to "old Buck," of the same stamp, called on him in procession the day he was nominated, and pledged him their support. The same feeling exist, and similar demonstrations made, over all the old Commonwealth. Pennsylvania is good for forty thousand majority for "old Buck."

THERE HE STANDS.

"I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must SQUARELY CONDUCT ACCORDING TO THE PLATFORM OF THAT PARTY, and insert no new plank nor take one from it."

The Black Republican press (says the Springfield, Illinois, Register,) are quoting, with much apparent gratification, the above sentence from remarks recently made by Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland. We hope they will keep it stereotyped in their columns. It is this devotion to the principles of the Democratic platform that will secure Mr. Buchanan the enthusiastic support of the national democracy. It will be seen by the above that he pledges to "square his conduct according to the platform of the party"—the Democratic party. Black Republicanism will render him essential service in keeping this pledge "before the people." The Democracy expect it, and will sanction nothing less, and every true Democrat is proud that we have a standard bearer who thus gallantly makes the issue with the Democracy's enemies.

TRAVELLER No. 4.

Manners, customs and sentiments of the North.

Messrs. Editors:—There are many things in the manners, customs and sentiments of the people that will interest and fix the attention of one travelling North. You will find a great want of that kind attention to the softer sex, which is so prominent in Southern character. It is not uncommon for ladies to walk from one end of a Car to the other, in which there are many gentlemen, without any one offering their seats. If a gentleman does rise and tender his seat to a lady under such circumstances, if you should conclude that he is from the South you will be rarely mistaken in your conclusions.

The traveller will soon discover that the people of the North are generally more inaccessible than they are at the South. It is much more difficult to form an intimate acquaintance with them; and there is an inside curtain behind which some features of character are hid from the most intimate acquaintance. This no doubt arises in part from the fact that the great proportion of the population are merchants, or Mechanics. Their avocations require them to travel much; they are consequently frequently thrown into company with those from whom it is their glory to conceal many things—under the force of circumstances they do this, until habit becomes to them like a second nature. I suppose that climate also has some influence in forming this kind of character.

In their sentiments, on many subjects, the people North are widely different from the South. Some of the great systems of error that are now spreading like leaven through our country had their birthplace at the North;—Such as Mormonism, Millerism, and Spiritual Rappings, &c. It is probable that one reason for these things coming into existence in that part of the world, is owing to the fact that the people there look upon every thing as imperfect and susceptible of improvement. They have been, and expect to be benefited by improvements which they make upon whatever is already in existence, or by inventing something entirely new. Their inventive powers are constantly employed to the full extent of their abilities. This fondness for improvement, this desire for something entirely new, leaps over every barrier, it runs into morals and religion as well as into other things. They seem to forget that there is nothing to be added to or taken from the word of God, they are unmindful of the truth that the Bible is complete, and the system of religion which it contains and reveals is not open for improvement.

On the subject of slavery there is a wide difference in the sentiments of the people North and South. While a majority of the reflecting portion of the population have no charity for, nor sympathy with the rabid Abolitionists, yet if you interrogate them closely you will find they are much opposed to slavery. They are bitterly opposed to its extension—they are opposed to its existence, where it can with safety to all parties be removed. To one who will examine into the condition of a large class at the North, who fill the place that is filled at the South, by the slave—one who will inform himself about the social, moral, and religious condition of those people—when he sees how deeply degraded, and much neglected they are, often having no one to care for their souls—when the traveller sees how much might be done to elevate their temper, and better their spiritual condition, he is surprised that the philanthropy and piety of the North, will lead them to overlook the neglected poor at their own doors and in the bosom of their own families, and reach over to the slaves of the South, whose condition both temporally and spiritually is much better than many of the poor who are nominally free at the North. We think our request is reasonable when we ask our Northern friends to let slavery alone. It is a State, a domestic institution for the evils of which they are not responsible. We of the South are capable of grappling with the subject, we are acquainted with its evils, and know how to apply the remedies.

W. W. P.

LETTING OUT HIS DEMOCRATIC BLOOD.

Mr. Buchanan once said that if he believed he had a bit of Democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out. That Mr. Buchanan said this declaration there is no doubt.—Rochester Democrat.

"There is no doubt" that the writer of the above, deliberately penned it fully believing it to be calumnious and false. The Tribune of Saturday distinctly discredits the story; the Democrat of Monday produces it. Mr. Buchanan has said under his own hand and in the most positive manner: "This ridiculous story is without a shadow of foundation." "I now pronounce it to be utterly and absolutely false, no matter from what source it may have proceeded or shall proceed."

Thirty old citizens of Lancaster, many of whom say they have known Mr. Buchanan from boyhood, certify that the story is false, and that it was never heard of till thirteen years after the date assigned to it. No intelligent man can believe it.—Rochester Union.

THE ADVANTAGE OF TEMPERANCE DRINK.—A drowning boy was recently rescued in Boston, Mass by a Mr. Lemon, whereupon a bystander remarked, that the little fellow would have perished, had it not been for Lemon aid. The fellow was promptly arrested.

TRUE.—Splendid qualities break forth in dark times, like lightning from a thunder storm.

—A wise poor man is better than a rich fool. Let worth and right, not wealth and might, be your aim.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

On Saturday evening last, about 6 o'clock, a shooting affair occurred in front of our office, which caused no little excitement among our citizens. While we were closely engaged with our office duties, and quiet and good order apparently prevailing in our neighborhood, we were suddenly startled by the loud report of two pistol shots, fired in quick succession. Running to our main-street windows, we discovered a man prostrate on the pavement in front of Mr. Allen's store, apparently in the agonies of death from his wounds. A crowd immediately gathered, and carried him into Dr. Pritchard's Drug Store, where it was ascertained that he was not mortally though severely wounded, a ball in his left knee, entering immediately above the cap and proceeding obliquely downwards, shattering some of the bones, and lodging somewhere about the knee joint. The wounded man was Mr. Edwin H. Moss, formerly a merchant of this place, and a citizen well known here. The gentleman who shot him, was Mr. John Sloan, now we believe a salesman in New York City and who was also a merchant in this town, about three years since. The origin of the unfortunate affair of Saturday, we learn, occurred while Mr. Sloan resided here, a personal rencontre between the parties having taken place in the store of Mr. Sloan, in consequence of some alleged offence on the part of Mr. Sloan, towards a member of Mr. Moss's family who had sent a servant to the store for some article of dry goods. Mr. Sloan being here on Saturday, on visit to his friends, and Mr. Moss first met him at the store of Messrs. J. & E. B. Storer, near the Court House, and renewed the difficulty by indulging freely in abuse of Mr. Sloan. The Messrs. Storer interfered and prevented a personal collision there. A short time subsequently, Mr. Sloan was seated at the front door of Dr. Pritchard's Drug Store, conversing with S. W. Davis, Esq., Dr. Samuel Caldwell, and perhaps some others, when Mr. Moss came along and struck Mr. Sloan a blow on the head with his fist, drew a Colt's revolver from a belt around his waist, and attempted to fire at Mr. Sloan. The first shot missed him, the third fire, the ball, as we have already remarked, took effect in the knee, bringing Mr. M. suddenly to the ground.—It is the opinion of those who witnessed the exciting occurrence, that the failure of the pistol the first time it was directed at Mr. M. saved him from instantaneous death.—Before the second shot was aimed, Messrs. Davis and Caldwell had taken hold of Mr. Sloan, and was struggling to prevent any fatal effect—and their efforts were doubtless successful, as the missing of the first shot, and the second lodging in the knee, can be accounted for in no other way.

Messrs. Greer and Harris, Sheriff and Constable, a few minutes after the exciting arrest of Mr. Sloan, who promptly gave the security in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at Court, when the matter undergoes judicial investigation. Mr. Moss had his wound dressed, and was sent home in a carriage, where he was lying yesterday, and great pain from the wound. As the ball cannot be extracted, fears are entertained that amputation of the leg will be necessary.—Charlotte Democrat.

From the Standard

DAVE COUNTY, June 18th, 1856. MESSRS. EDITORS: The great pen-making American party that was "gotten up" to assume party wrangling, and put us all down into one "United American Brotherhood," has got into such a snarl in our county, that the tricky Sam seems "out, and the Democrats look on as if they thought that "cussin' wouldn't do the subject justice."

In the first place, there were four candidates for nomination (for the Commons) before the council. On Tuesday of May County Court, Bedford Brown, one of the candidates, got the nomination of the clique, assembled in a little brick office, while the court was in session, and two of the candidates engaged in business. But this is the least part of it. Thus things stood until Saturday, the 14th of June, when another convention, smaller than the first, assembled at Mocksville. A committee of eight was appointed to select a candidate. G. A. Miller Esq., exhorted them to "select any man, so he was honest and religious." The committee retired, Miller following them, (I suppose to continue his exhortation.) There were now left three K. N.'s in the convention; but there were a great many Democrats in the house. The committee returned and announced Wm. B. March. One of the members arose to speak; but they voted while he was speaking, and elected March. The speaker kept the floor all the time; and told the chairman in his teeth, that he was out of order; and it was, there; ore, no nomination at all; & that nothing had been said about Brown resigning; and that they were just undoing the work of the other convention in which every District in the county was represented, which was not the case in this convention, &c., &c. But suffice to say, that the nomination stood, and March is the candidate. Now, what is to be done? In the first convention every District was represented—the last convention was regularly advertised. Brown accepted, and we have not heard of his resigning. If he resigns, what will the real K. N.'s do? Will they stick to their oath and support the nominee of their party in preference to all others? or will they do as about a half a dozen have done since the last convention, viz: send their withdrawals to the council? or will they do as an old line Whig said when he came out of the last named convention—"Boys, I'm converted; just bring out any Democrat, and I'll vote for him, if he is a decent man?" Now is not this a snarl?

In closing I would say, that I do not so much as insinuate against the influence of Mr. Miller, by contradicting that his candidate is "honest and religious;" and that he will canvass the county with a Bible in one hand and a hymnster in the other and open the tax-gatherings with prayer (to Sam,) and exhort the good old protestants to rally around him as their last hope of preserving their dear religion. It would almost have made the tears come into your eyes if you could just heard that good man, Gen. Leach, the other day, exhorting the protestants. Verily, "this is an age of progressive piety!" But I must close.

Yours, &c.,

SCOUT.

FATAL LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—On the 26th ult. the boiler of the engine Norfolk on the Roanoke Valley Railroad burst near Lynesville, N. C., killing the engineer and two firemen, and badly wounding several others.

THE KNOW-NOTHING RIOT AT WASHINGTON.

At the Know-Nothing meeting on Monday night in Washington, a row of course broke out from mad politicians and whiskey, which called for the interference of Mayor Magruder and civil force. On arriving at the meeting, the Evening Star says:

"The Mayor very properly attempted to check the disturbance, and while doing so was assaulted by these rowdies, who were encouraged by men standing by, who, too cowardly to incur the odium of the dastardly act themselves, urged on these boys and rowdies to attack the mayor. The chaste rallying cry of 'Gun-balls' and 'Chunkers' in the meantime was raised, and a large crowd of these gathered round the mayor, striking him with fists, stones and slung-shot, shouting hurrah for 'Sam' and swearing like so many demons.

"The police officers and members of the auxiliary guard, were resisted by the gang of rowdies. The mayor, while endeavoring to seize and carry away a person who had struck him with a stone, was disabled momentarily by a stroke from a slung shot upon the back of the neck.

"A fellow with a fiddle followed the mayor, scraping away, at the instigation of these brave 'Samites,' whereupon Captain Mills attempted to arrest the fiddler, but was struck on the back of the head with a slung shot, and the prisoner escaped. The crowd continued to follow the mayor until he entered the Kirkwood House.

"The rowdy gang lingered here, shouting, throwing stones firing pistols, &c., for a while, and then dispersed. The mayor reached his own residence about midnight. He is at his office to day in the exercise of his duties, and though somewhat bruised, is not seriously injured.

"Several officers were bruised and beaten. The names of the most prominent actors have been obtained. All will be reported to the grand jury without respect of persons.

ANOTHER OLD LIE NAILED.

The Independent Democrat revives the old lie of 1840, that Mr. Buchanan, in a speech made in that year, "declared that 'ten cents a day' was ample compensation for working men." This lie was branded at the time, by Mr. Buchanan, in the Senate, as a "flagitious misrepresentation," which had not a shadow of foundation in truth. But no lie is too gross for the abolition organ to utter, as all experience has proved. That this is such a lie, we have the evidence of many of the opposition organs. Among others the Boston Chronicle, a paper nearly as unscrupulous as the Independent, but edited with more sense, stamps this story as both "foolish" and "knaveish."—That paper says:—

We regret to see that foolish old story that Mr. Buchanan once said that "ten cents a day were wages enough for a working man," has been revived, and is now commonly spoken of as if it were well established that such is his opinion. If Mr. Buchanan were so hard hearted as to hold to any such opinion respecting the social rights of the producers of wealth, the mighty industrial classes, who love their country disinterestedly, he is not such a fool as to avow it. But he never said, or thought, anything of the kind, nor anything that would bear any such construction. Mr. Buchanan is a statesman, and he knows that no nation can be powerful where the mass of the people have no more than sixty cents a week on which to live. He is a man of ordinary humanity, we take it for granted and is not pleased with the sight of human suffering; and what but suffering could exist in a country where the wages of working men should be less than were those of the poorest laborers of England two hundred years ago? To represent Mr. Buchanan as having made the remark attributed to him, in the absence of all proof, is knaveish. To represent him as having said that the very people whom he expects to elect him their chief magistrate should be reduced to a state of unrelieved pauperism, is foolish. A charge into which knavery and folly both enter, can never harm the man against whom it is directed, in the estimation of an intelligent people. It can injure only those who make it, and those who only to be injured by it. We believe Mr. Buchanan would heartily rejoice to know that every working man in the world was earning enough to live comfortably, and to place something aside every week.

We believe, too that he would be as ready as any man to do his part towards realizing that "good time" that we all hope is to come for the children of toil: It is unfortunate for him that his position in politics is such as to cause many democrats to oppose him who can find little to object to him as a man, but who have no wish to see him assailed anew with the falsehoods that were so rife in 1840, that year of political profligacy, when so much was done to debauch the public mind, and when the troubles with which we are now beset had their origin.

Salisbury Male Academy. REV. JOHN C. AVERETT, A. M. Principal. The next session will open on Monday 14th of July next. Rates of tuition per session of 5 months: Primary English Branches, \$7.50; Higher " " " 10; Languages " " 15; Incidental expenses, per scholar 50. Students will be charged from date of entering to the close of the session. No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted sickness. June 21st 1856. 2-3

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C. THIS establishment continues open for the reception of the Traveling public. Its character as a First Class Hotel; its admirable location as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the Drinking Establishments in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and receiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to admit of further commendation; and the proprietor has added and is still adding to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPOLDT. June 28, 1856. 3-3m

N. B.—Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lenoirville; and at Lenoirville Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPOLDT. **Advertising.** THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

A SCENE AT COL. FREMONT'S HOUSE.

The Republican mass meeting in New York on Wednesday evening, after the adjournment, marched in a body to the residence of Col. Fremont, who, after repeated calls, appeared upon the balcony. One of the papers says: He was received with deafening cheers, and when the same had subsided, began: "Gentlemen, I thank you."

At this moment the fore part of the balcony gave way. The utmost consternation prevailed for a minute in the parlor leading out upon the balcony, for fear that Col. Fremont and those upon the balcony had been precipitated to the pavement below. Among the rear crowd who heard the crash there was likewise fearful apprehension of injury, both to those upon the balcony and those standing underneath. Very fortunately no injury was sustained by any one. The house being built with an English basement the crowd could not get directly under the balcony, so that the fore part falling off could not come in contact with those below.

Mr. Stilwell in a moment announced that no damage had been done, and that Col. Fremont was safe and uninjured. The Colonel soon after reappeared and made a brief speech. At its completion, a gentleman appeared on the balcony with the flag which, he stated, Col. Fremont had waved upon the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. This called out renewed cheers, after which the crowd called for Judge Emmet. The Judge made a few remarks, concluding with asking the crowd to disperse.

Several voices cried out, "We will disperse when you introduce us to Mrs. Fremont." The whole assembly here shouted for Mrs. Fremont. Mr. Miliken brought her out upon the balcony, and she graciously bowed to the company, and was warmly and most enthusiastically greeted. The crowd directly began to move away.

Mr. Wm. J. Yates has retired from the editorial control of the Fayetteville North Carolinian on account of failing health. The paper is now conducted by Mr. Johnson. We wish both gentlemen health and prosperity.

CONTRADICTED.—The reports of yellow fever existing in Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., are flatly denied by the authorities in those cities. The Everetts, who were imprisoned for six months at the Spring term of Hall's Superior Court for a murderous assault upon Patrick McGowan, broke jail on Tuesday night. They left behind them a letter in which they coolly pledge their honor as men, to return on or before the 1st of September next, and serve out their term of imprisonment.

Warrenton News.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. MANUFACTURED BY FLEMING BROS. New York, August 25, 1856.

"This is to certify that I am well and cured with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell for what cause unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to relieve me, or die."

They at once procured a bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and he took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in very fine. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and like the good many cases of old, is endeavoring to repay his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over to regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take a Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, is far superior to any other known remedy, and that it more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mr. Hardie, 1244 Cannon Street, New York City.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature FLEMING BROS. (3)

BREM & STEELE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Merchants, CHARLOTTE, N. C. ARE now receiving and opening their SECOND PURCHASE OF NEW GOODS FOR THIS SEASON. All in want will please give us a call. BREM & STEELE. Charlotte, June 17, 1856. 1-4t

Salisbury Male Academy. REV. JOHN C. AVERETT, A. M. Principal. The next session will open on Monday 14th of July next. Rates of tuition per session of 5 months: Primary English Branches, \$7.50; Higher " " " 10; Languages " " 15; Incidental expenses, per scholar 50. Students will be charged from date of entering to the close of the session. No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted sickness. June 21st 1856. 2-3

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J. M. HAPOLDT. June 28, 1856. 3-3m

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J. M. HAPOLDT. **Advertising.** THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, Agent of American Sunday School Union, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found: Four 100 vol. Libraries.....\$10 each Two 75 " ".....5.00 Cabinet Library.....2.50 Three Village Libraries.....3.00 Question Book, 75 cts. per doz. Hymn Books \$1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictationaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depoitary prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union," Box 71, Greensboro' N. C., will be promptly attended to. June 21st, 1856. 2-3m

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF FOUR HORSE POST COACHES FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE.

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also, new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious route in the State. Try this Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor. Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40-4t

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases. Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-4t

THE Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY PLANTATION OF

700 Acres

of Oak and Hickory land about one half of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grain, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improvements consist in part of Dwelling house, Office, Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw Mills.

The Mill-Seat is one of the best in the country, with a large and convenient supply of water, offering fine facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is in the premises a Well of excellent water, besides numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Hillsboro Station. He would sell it all together or divide it into two tracts, and give possession almost any time this fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the property. 15

ORSTON BRADSHAW. 3m-49.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers

AND Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of Groceries, and give active attention to sales of Flour and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns. February 26, 1856. 37-1y.

E. Nye Hutchison, Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES: J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Souter, Esq., New York. February 26, 1856. 37-1y.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and lights) with Tuition in all the English branches.....\$70.00 Incidental tax, for repairs.....1.00 Day scholars, for fuel.....2.00 Extras: Music on the Piano or Guitar.....\$2.50 Drawing, \$5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastel, \$10. Oil Painting, \$20. Latin, \$5. French, \$10. Regular fees are to be paid on entering in advance, the other half at the end of the session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, free of charge, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science. Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information. T. M. JONES, President. June 3, 1856. 1-2m

SALE OF LAND.

BY ORDER of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, I will offer the following valuable land for Sale at public auction

350 acres.

To be sold upon the petition of Daniel Coleman and others, being the plantation upon which James Coleman lived and died, situated upon Coddle Creek, adjoining the lands of Margaret Coleman, Philip Overcash, John Beaver and others. To be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on the 5th day of August next, being Tuesday of Rowan County Court Term, nine months credit, bond and approved security. Fr. adv. \$3.50. 6t-1

115 acres.

To be sold on the petition of Edmund Bark and others, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cowan deceased, known as the Isaac Cowan place, adjoining the lands of O. G. Ford, Ed. Cowan and others. To be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on the 5th day of August next, being Tuesday of Rowan County Court Term, nine months credit, bond and approved security. I. BLACKMER, C. M. C. 8t-1 Fr. adv. \$4.

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REPUBLICAN BANNER

W. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG,

of Northampton.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

H. M. SHAW, of Currituck.

SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.

2nd. WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.

3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.

4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.

5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.

7th. R. W. WARREN, of Beaufort.

8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. WALTON,

Maj. N. F. HALL.

WE are requested to announce CALEB KLUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election for High Sheriff, at the ensuing August Election.

WE are authorized to announce Col. H. L. ROBARDS, as an anti-Know-Nothing candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates:

One copy, for six months, \$1
Six copies, \$4
Ten copies, \$6
Twenty copies, \$10

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

DISCUSSION AT KLUTTS.

We attended the discussion between the candidates for the Legislature, for this County and Senatorial District at Capt. Klutts' on Saturday last.

Dr. Ramsay, the K. N. candidate for the Senate, led off in a speech nearly an hour in length. He commenced by announcing himself as the candidate of the Whigs and Americans, stating that he was nominated jointly by the two parties in convention assembled; contended that he was still a Whig, although he had joined the Know-Nothings. The Dr. knew that there was a deep and settled hostility among the sturdy German population he was then addressing, to this new-fangled, oath-bound, secret political party, hence his great anxiety to conciliate the old-line Whigs among them. But he was mistaken in the people he had to deal with to suppose he could wheedle them into the support of a party which boasted that it had risen upon the ruins and in spite of opposition of the two old parties, and whose sworn policy was to proscribe Whigs and Democrats alike who dared to oppose their dangerous tenets and anti-Republican organization. Although he professed to be a Whig, he devoted no time to the defence of Whig principles, unless his argument on Free Suffrage might be considered as such. He resented the state and worn out homily about foreigners and Catholics. Knowing he could not successfully defend the secret feature of the organization, he contented himself by stating that it had been abolished, and thought it very hard that opponents should go back, hyena-like, for the enormous space of four months, during which time it had been buried, and exhume the putrid corpse of this dead organization for the purpose of arousing the prejudices of the people against him and his party. The Dr. seemed, however, soon to forget this very charitable doctrine, when, almost in the very next breath, he went back only forty years to rake up the old charge of Federalism against James Buchanan. "Oh! Consistency thou art indeed a jewel!" He reiterated the stale slander that Mr. Buchanan had said in a public speech that the laboring men of this country should receive only ten cents a day, although he well knew that the charge has been repeatedly denounced as FALSE, and its circulators challenged to produce the speech, which they have failed to do. Whenever he makes the charge again we hope he will be called upon to substantiate it. He cannot do it and he knows it. Dr. Ramsay will learn, to his sorrow, by the 7th of August, that the support of the Germans of Rowan is not to be secured by repeating this unfounded and slanderous charge against one of the greatest and purest statesmen of the country. Even his biased political friends will frown down such reckless and injurious assertions. Dr. Ramsay's position on Free Suffrage is the same, we believe, as that heretofore occupied by him on that subject, he is for a Convention if he can get it, if not, he will go for it by legislative enactment; or, in other words, he is pursuing the same course which has heretofore defeated the measure; by playing off a convention against Free Suffrage, when he knows there is no chance for one. He is opposed to the circulation of one and two-dollar bills. We do not pretend that we have given a full synopsis of Dr. Ramsay's speech, but have merely sketched a few of the prominent features and hope that we have done him no injustice.

Col. H. L. ROBARDS then arose and announced himself as a candidate for the Senate; he said he came there as the candidate of no

Know-Nothing and Whig convention combined—in fact, said the Col. that was the first time he had heard of such a convention. He was the nominee of no Convention or Caucus, but, in announcing himself, he only exercised the rights of an American citizen. It was well known that he had formerly acted with the Whig party, and would still continue so to do, if there was a regularly organized Whig party in the country. But as there was none such, at this time, although he did not acknowledge the Whig party as dead, he could not hesitate in choosing between the two parties now agitating the country. He could not join the Know-Nothing party, although he had been denounced as a renegade, and insulted in his own house for not joining them. He could not join them because they were a secret, oath bound party that held their meetings by the aid of dark-lanterns in culverts and gravel-pits, nor could he co-operate with them because they were founded upon the one idea of proscribing men on account of their birth-place and religious belief. He could not co-operate with them because the Northern wing of the party was thoroughly abolitionized, and because the party lacked all the elements of nationality. It had been said by his opponents that foreigners were filling up Kansas and abolishing it. Such was not the fact; on the contrary, it was the Know-Nothings and abolitionists, headed by such men as Wilson, Banks, the Know-Nothing Speaker of the House of Representatives, Wade, Sumner and others who were endeavoring to abolish Kansas by means of their emigrant aid Societies—and that those sent there were not foreigners. He could not co-operate with them because they are denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska bill—which was passed by conservative men of both the Whig and Democratic parties—a thereby feeding agitation and giving aid and comfort to the abolitionists. He charged, and was prepared to prove that the free-gallon law was gotten up by a board of Commissioners, all of whom, save one, (and he disapproved of it) were nominated by the Know-Nothing Council and were Know-Nothings themselves. He was opposed to the law and would vote for its repeal. He defended Mr. Buchanan from the ten cent charge brought against him by Dr. Ramsay, and said if he (Dr. R.) would take the trouble to examine a newspaper on a table before him, he would find the charge contradicted by Mr. Buchanan himself. He could not vote for Mr. Fillmore as he was a member of the K. N. party; besides his name was associated with that of Donelson, who, it is well known, was a violent traitor of Mr. Fillmore whilst President. Were he still an old-line Whig, and on a ticket with an acceptable man he would vote for him; nor could he vote for Mr. Fillmore as he was obnoxious on the same grounds, and, as the parties now stand, he will be compelled to support the Democratic nominees. Col. Robards gave Samuel some severe thrusts in the short ribs. His remarks were well received and he took his seat amid considerable applause. Dr. Ramsay will find him a troublesome customer.

Capt. LEVI TREXLER then arose and announced himself as a Whig candidate (although he was nominated by a committee of the K. N. Convention,) and declared he was no Know-Nothing, though he would support the K. N. candidates for President and Governor. We think he might as well be a Know-Nothing, as to support Know-Nothings. He seems to be all things to all men and wants to catch birds of every feather,—he seems to be everywhere and nowhere in particular in politics and we think will be nowhere in the race.

Maj. N. F. HALL next took the stump.—After defining his position on State policy, he took up Samuel. Although he had been a firm and consistent Democrat all his life, he had not been a violent partizan; he felt bound to denounce this new secret party, based, as it was, upon the doctrine of proscription on account of religious belief and place of birth. There had been many and true patriots in the country of the Catholic persuasion. He instanced Judge Gaston and others. He was unwilling to proscribe such men; it was contrary to the bill of rights and constitution of the country. He said there had been many good and true patriots born on foreign soil—such as Lafayette and many of his compeers of the Revolution. He read extracts from the speeches of Henry Clay, in which he contended that foreigners, after being naturalized, should be entitled to all the privileges of native American citizens. He could not see how old-line Whigs could support the Know-Nothing party while they were denounced by a K. N. elector as traitors and Tories. Maj. Hall gave a bold and manly exposition of his views. He is winning golden opinions wherever he goes. People like his pleasant manners and his open and candid bearing.

Mr. WM. A. HOUCK followed Maj. Hall, although not a Know-Nothing he goes the whole stripe—denounces foreigners and Catholics in most unmeasured terms. His speech was a labored rebash of K. N. newspaper slang of the day. He endeavored to explain away a declaration he had previously made, viz: that he did not ask the vote of any foreigner or Catholic; but he made it no better. By the 7th of August he will be glad to get any kind of votes without being so fastidious.—Mr. Houck is a man of some ability and defends a bad cause with considerable ingenuity.

WM. A. WALTON, Esq., wound up the ball. As this article has reached a greater length than at first intended, we shall attempt no synopsis of his remarks. He gave Samuel "particular fits," and fairly "brought down the house" by ridiculing the idea of Know-Nothings being the great Union saving party of the country, when the first step they made

towards it, was the election of black-Republican Banks, to the speakership of the House of Representatives. Mr. Walton, laboring under the disadvantages of addressing a weary and impatient crowd, did well, and the Democratic party will not suffer in his hands, carrying, as he does, the war into the enemy's country. We regret we have not space to say more of this telling speech.

We have thus attempted to sketch some of the prominent features, merely, of the discussion; we hope no injustice has been done to any one. As to State policy there is but little difference between the candidates. They are all for the repeal of the free-gallon law. The battle is to be fought upon the issue of Know Nothingism and anti-Know-Nothingism. Democrats and anti-Know-Nothings, arouse yourselves and sustain your gallant standard-bearers and a certain victory awaits you.

Gov. BRAGG'S APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Bragg will address his fellow citizens at War-wa Duplin County, July 9th; Wilmington, New Hanover, " 10th; Upper Town Creek Bridge, Brunswick, 11th; Whiteville, Columbus county " 12th; Elizabethtown, Bladen " 14th. Mr. Gilmer will also speak at the above times and places with the exception of Tarboro' and Warshaw. Mr. G. has different appointments for the 7th and 8th.

ATTENTION! OLD LINE WHIGS.—We again invite the attention of old line Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whigs to the following article from the Fayetteville Argus. No Democratic paper has ever spoken in half so bitter terms of the old line Whig party.—This article, be it remembered, is by authority, for Mr. Cameron, the Editor of the Argus, is one of the K. N. Electors for the State at large. Can Whigs vote for such a man as Elector?

"TORIES UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.—There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his cut throats in the Revolution. Successionists in 1851, they are anti-Americans now, contemptible always, and honest at no time, such men would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co-laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these white sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them. Successionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly."

KENTUCKY WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—The Whig State Convention of Kentucky met to day. Seventeen counties were represented. They adopted the Lexington Whig platform, adding resolutions that Congress should pass stringent laws to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and felons, and that the term for naturalizing foreigners be lengthened; and further resolved that the Convention deemed it impolitic to make nominations for the Presidency, &c., and recommended to the Whigs of the Union to hold no National Convention, but that every Whig vote for the candidate whose principles conform nearest to his own.

A resolution expressing the confidence of the Whigs of Kentucky in Mr. Fillmore, and saying he is as worthy their support as in 1848, was rejected by a vote of sixteen counties to one in its favor. Joshua F. Bell and Judge Kinkead supported the resolution. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

DIRECTORS IN THE N. C. ROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements the following gentlemen were appointed Directors on the part of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company: Paul C. Cameron, Robt. P. Dick, Sam'l Hargrave, P. B. Hopkins, W. T. Dortch, John D. Bellamy, Giles Melbane and John I. Shaver. Robt. P. Dick, Esq., was appointed to represent the State in the next meeting of the stockholders. *Rail Standard.*

BUCHANAN IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippiian says: "With joyous heart and bounding pulse we plant ourself upon the platform of the convention, and rally to the support of the nominees. It is no difficult undertaking for us to enlist in the support of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge.

"In the National Convention of 1852, we well recollect how, with more than woman's devotion, through days of tedious balloting, Mississippi clung to the fortunes of James Buchanan. For thirty-five balloting's her vote was cast for him without variation. And although events have subsequently transpired to control her votes for a voter in the last convention, yet no act of that wise and eminent statesman and patriot has tended in the least degree to diminish the confidence which was then reposed in his capacity and fitness for the high position which has been assigned him. On the contrary, he has increased the debt of gratitude which his country owes him, and has furnished additional evidence of his worthiness to be placed at the helm of the affairs of this great and growing republic."

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

The first No. (new series) of this excellent periodical is now before us. It is elegantly adorned with portraits of distinguished men, now on the stage of action, with interesting biographical notices subjoined. The illustrated papers on the capital at Washington; Ornithology of the U. S.; History of Wood Engraving, &c.; are engaging and instructive. It is a Magazine of high order and cheap at \$2 a year. J. M. Emerson & Co., New York.

NEW POST-OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Roseman's Store in this county. Dr. M. A. J. Roseman, P. M.

A. ROSEMAN, Esq., is authorized to act as agent for this paper, in this county, and is empowered to do any business in connection with this office.

W. W. Avery, Esq., is the Democratic and anti-Know-Nothing candidate for the Senate in the Burke District. He is opposed by B. S. Gaither, Esq., K. N. E. P. Glass, Esq., is the Democratic anti-Know Nothing candidate for the Commons in Burke.

Several new advertisements, and a great deal of other matter crowded out this week.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Our National Anniversary was permitted to pass off here without any public demonstration whatever to remind us of the stirring incidents of the War for Freedom. It is a day that should be suitably commemorated in every city, town, village and hamlet in the Union, not in the useless expenditure of gunpowder and noisy fire-works, which expire in smoke, but in a way that would serve as an agreeable souvenir of the time that tried men's souls. It is mortifying to see the day pass off without the customary celebration.

However, our friend GRANT, of the Mansion House, prepared a splendid dinner which was enjoyed by a large number of invited guests. It was a magnificent affair and will be pleasantly remembered by all who partook of it. Judging from the profusion of good things set before us we come to the conclusion that Grant would be hard to beat at getting up a festive entertainment. *Vive la Grant.*

CHARLESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The June No. of this valuable periodical has been received. It is embellished with a fine Steel Engraved portrait of Dr. T. R. Beck, with a biographical sketch, contains several original articles deeply interesting to the profession, besides copious abstracts from foreign and domestic journals. Published bi monthly—\$4 per year. Postage free to all who pay in advance. See advertisement.

The Rev. Mr. WETMORE is expected to preach in the Episcopal Church in this place, on Sunday evening, 13th inst., at candle light.

MARRIED.

In Stanley July 24, by the Rev. Gilbert Lane, Mr. GEORGE E. BARNHART, of Cabarrus, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Green Palmetto.

At Wm. B. Barker's in this place on the 31 instant, by Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. JOHN FORD of Davis, to Miss MARTHA ROSS, of Guilford.

DIED.

In this County June 30th, JOHN CALVIN, infant son of George and Margaret Ketter, in the 2nd year of his age.

In Cabarrus County on 22d June, MARTHA CATHARINE SOPHIA, infant daughter of Daniel and Sophia Goodman.

On the 19th ult., very suddenly, at the Piedmont Asylum and Chalybeate Springs, Mrs. MINERVA ESTES, consort of Mr. James ESTES, in the 47th year of her age.

Presbyterian Female College, STATESVILLE, N. C. SECOND NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW OF ENABLING THEM to mature their plans fully, as well as to have their sessions and vacations to coincide with those of Davidson College, the trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College until

THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, at which time they will be prepared for the reception of pupils. They take pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great interest in its establishment and success, that their new and handsome edifice is now drawing rapidly to completion, that the services of a corps of experienced teachers will be secured in time, and necessary provisions made for the comfort of the young ladies entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render the College inferior in no respect, to similar institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in an elevated region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains, which from the lower country, it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail Road, and a Tri-weekly line of Stages from Salisbury, 26 miles. Board and tuition to be paid in advance. Terms, per Session of five months as follows: Board and tuition in the English department \$60.00; Tuition alone, - - - 15.00; French, - - - 5.00; Latin and Greek, each - - 10.00; Music, with use of Piano, - - 25.50; Contingencies, - - - 1.00; Canteen and Trunks furnished by the Pupils. By order of the Board, S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't July 8, 1856. 11c-4.

CHARLESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL & REVIEW.

C. HARTFOLDT, M.D., EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

THIS Journal is issued on the First of every alternate month; each number comprises One Hundred and Forty-four Octavo pages, and contains a Steel Engraved Portrait of a distinguished Medical Man. The volume begins with the January issue, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS.—\$4 00 per annum, in advance, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. \$5 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers. C. HARTFOLDT.

July 8, 1856, 2c-4. Charleston S. C.

Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing \$4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution, shall be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week. Raleigh, July 8, 1856. 3m-4.

To the Ladies.

WE have on hand a large stock of Ladies' Handsome Summer Mantillas, which we wish to close out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, at wholesale or retail.

BREM & STEELE. 2 ft

Charlotte, June 18, 1856.

Crescent City Circus.

ON ITS SOUTHERN TOUR.



120 MEN AND HORSES!

GRANDEST PROCESSION OF THE AGE!

NO HUBBUB, NO INDIANS, NO ANIMALS!

A Good old-Fashioned Circus, such as used to Travel Thirty Years Ago.

WM. C. MANAHAN, Sole Proprietor.

Mr. John Shlay, Equestrian Director.

Wm. C. Middleton, Treasurer.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

CHARLOTTE, July 14th. CONCORD,

July 15th, GOLD HILL, 16. SALISBURY,

17th & 18th. MOCKSVILLE, 19th.

Admission Fifty Cents, children and servants 25 cents. Doors open at 1 and 6. Performance to commence at 2 and 7.

JIMMEY REYNOLDS,

The ORATOR of the Ring in the Land.

Immense Fats of Equestrianism, Strength and Elegance! Only one star in the Firmament shining more brightly, appearing more beautiful than "Venus rising from the Sea."

Mlle FRANK VIE,

The Floral Equestrienne, who introduces her troupe of Elfins Ponies—so small as to be wonderful in nature, so graceful as to claim universal admiration, so novel in performance as to surprise all beholders!

Madame Showles, The English Lady delineator of the Scenes of the Tournament and Chivalry, will represent the Queen of "Love and Beauty," as in the days of Ivanhoe, and Ashby de la Zouche.

Mad'le Frank Vie, changing from her gentle introduction of the Miniature Steeds, so elegantly pleasing, will excite the astonishment and even fear of the audience, by performing the wild, murlu and fierce Mexican Pet Horse, EUREKA!

And show that careful training can cause the fiery Steed of the desert, to become submissive and obedient to a beautiful and innocent girl.

GREAT EQUESTRIANS,

Who has not heard of the accomplished, Mr. O. Dale, the renowned graceful Rider and One Hundred Summer Man? His great achievements make him the favorite of the Ring.

MR. W. J. SMITH,

A Six Horse Rider of such renown that comparison and description are equally futile to do justice to the great scene of horsemanship and acrobatic power he daily enacts—he is styled the Demon Hunter of the Mountains.

MR. J. SHOWLES,

The Hercules of the Arena—the wonder of the age—the strong man of the mountain cave—in all those feats of agility and strength, and superb with horsemanship, will induce many a cheer, and create many an anxious surprise in his several distinctive acts.

MASTER CHARLES SHAY,

The Niagara Juggler—in a host of delicious, magical and wonderful, an adept in the great art of curious deceptive Feats—will amuse, interest and instruct the old as well as the juveniles.

THE VENDEAN BROTHERS,

An immense act of Suspensions, Clingings, Posturing, by the two Herculean Artists, the greatest feat ever invented, will be performed by the original inventor, Mr. Chas. Morrison, and John Foster, on a Pole thirty feet high. Mr. Morrison will perform some of the most extraordinary feats ever beheld in this country, which has won for them the appellation of the Aerial Contortists.

JIMMEY REYNOLDS,

The Clown of the North, the South, the East and the West—the 'first offending' or fun, the best investments in the World for a hearty laugh—the Prince of Good fellows, and companion of the laughing spirits of the age—announces distinctly that at each performance he will cause the audience to shake hands with the Comic, Educated, Trick, Kicking, Fast Going, High getting up, Low getting down, Rolling over, Standing upon head Mule.

John Colon Jolly takes a glass, whose performance shows that the much abused Mule tribe have more sense than many that run them down.

MR. W. WALKER,

Will direct and introduce the many favorite Pantomimes and Farces, which will close with fun and spirit, each entertainment.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEA.

Mad'le Frank Vie, among the splendid acts, she will introduce, will dance in conjunction with the favorite Clown, Jim Reynolds, a superb diversion entitled the Flirtation Polka.

IF The New Orleans Double Brass and String Band, will execute many splendid and popular airs from the best and most approved masters.

J. H. SARGANT, Agent.

July 8th, 1856. 4-2t.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, July 8.

BACON—Hog round 10 a 11; Lard 10 a 11.

Corn, 40 a 45; Flour, 4 a 5; Cotton 8 a 9; Wheat, 1 00; Salt, \$2.75; Sugar, 11 a 12; Coffee, —Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by CUMMING & STYRON—COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILMINGTON July 5 1856.

BACON—Hog round, 12.

LARD, No. 1 & 2, 12 a 13.

BUTTER, —20 a 23.

CORN, —58.

CORN MEAL,—per bu. 70 a 75.

COTTON, —8 a 10.

FLOUR,—Family, 7 a 7; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6.

OATS,—40 a 45.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., July 8 1856.

BACON—Hams, 13 a 15; Hog round 11 a 12.

LARD—No. 1 & 2, 12 a 13.

CORN—Mixed, 51, White, 51; Yellow, 52.

BEANS—White, scarce, \$1.50 a \$1.72.

PLAXEED—Dull, \$1.65 a 1.70.

PEAS—Black eye, 105 a 110.

COTTON—10 a 10.

FLOUR—Fine 8 a 9; Superfine, 8 a 9; Extra 7 a 8.

Family, 9.

SALT—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alder 1 20.

SUGARS—Refined, 9c. Crushed, 11c.

DRIED APPLES.—(Bush of 23 lbs.) 75 a 80.

DR. PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush, 40 lbs.) \$2 a \$2.

HAY—Cargoe, 80 a 90 cts.

Ratification Meeting.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th of July, there will be

AT LINCOLNTON.

A grand Democratic Anti-Know Nothing Ratification meeting of the friends of

Buchanan, Breckenridge, and Bragg.

At which the Hon. JOHN KERR and other distinguished Speakers will be present.

June 17, 1856.

WALTON HOUSE,

POLITICAL NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

"The fact of Andrew Jackson Donelson's owning slaves gives the Yankee Know Nothings a good deal of trouble. One of them suggests to the Boston Telegraph, a method of getting over the difficulty. He writes:

Mr. Editor: General Wilson said at the Banks dinner that Donelson was "the owner of a hundred native American Workmen." Does the General mean to intimate that Donelson is on that account an unfit candidate for the "Americans" party? Isn't their motto to "Americans shall rule America?" And who rules a larger number of Americans than Donelson?

They seem to have got "Americans" and Africans badly jumbled up in their minds, down East.

The Georgia Know-Nothings are said to console themselves that if the second Philadelphia Convention has ignored slavery and the 12th section, and kicked the Georgia platform to the dogs, it still avows a belief in the "existence of a Supreme Being," that is some comfort and every little helps in a dry time.

The Philadelphia News, an organ of the Know-Nothing order, holds the following language:

"In common candor and fairness, we must admit that we look no longer for any good to result from the deliberation of Know-Nothing Councils nor the organization of the American party. The fact is—and it would be worse than folly to disguise it—Know-Nothingism is effete. It has lost the respect and confidence of the mass of people, and is now only the foot ball of corrupt and unprincipled political demagogues, who seek place and power by means of secret machinery; but in whom the people have no confidence, and never will support in any movement they may undertake."

The Philadelphia North American says that Mr. Fillmore's nomination in that quarter "falls coldly and unimpassively on the public mind." The New Haven (Connecticut) Register says:

"We take it for granted that no important section of the American party in the free states will support the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson made by the Philadelphia Convention. A very large number—estimated as one half—of the lodges in New York openly repudiate the nomination of their 'favorite son.' In Jersey, but one Know-Nothing paper has hoisted the names of Fillmore and Donelson.

The Burlington, Vt. Free (Whig) says, "to nominate Mr. Fillmore was one thing; to elect him is a very different affair. With his party in New York divided by the disaffection of the George Law men, he stands not the ghost of a chance of carrying his own State; and we see small reason to believe that he will carry three states in the Union, if he does one."

The New London Chronicle (Know-Nothing) supports the State American nomination, but repudiates Fillmore and Donelson.

[COMMONWEALTH.]

MR. CRANTON'S DISMISSAL IN ENGLAND.

The British journals have at last received the official intelligence of Mr. Cranton's dismissal, and the fact seems to have thrown the press into a high state of excitement, and to have considerably alarmed the people, who are not looking for war, but who, deceived by the misrepresentations and false inferences of the British press regard the administration of President Pierce as fierce, filibustering and bloodthirsty, desirous of a war to secure a longer hold to power, and ready to invite all its calamities upon the heads of the people of the United States to gratify this mad ambition. It is very hard to convince such people of their error, with the press, from which they receive their daily impressions, studiously endeavoring to fasten the erroneous impression upon them. The common opinion in the United States of the justice of Mr. Cranton's dismissal, the entire acquiescence of the people in the act of dismissal, ought to satisfy the English nation that they are wrong in the sentiments they attribute to the administration at Washington, and that so far from seeking war in vindicating the laws of this country, the President is taking the only proper means to maintain our neutrality, and save the United States from being involved whenever European powers engage in hostilities. As soon as the English people begin to realize this fact, the sooner their apprehensions will be quieted, and we hope the sooner their newspapers will be brought to a sense of truth moderation and decency. If the two countries are not now involved in a sanguinary and desperate struggle, it is not the fault of the British press. They have done all they could to provoke the public mind both of England and the United States to a war.

But the people of England should rely upon their own good solid sense for the maintenance of peace between the two countries, and not depend so entirely upon the newspapers for their knowledge of affairs upon this side of the Atlantic. They should give the government and the people of the United States as much credit for honesty and justice as they claim for themselves. They should consider that a people so practical as Americans, and so accustomed to governing them-

selves, are not likely to be the mere tools of the Administration, and be led into the enormous folly of sacrificing their best interests to gratify the ambition of any persons at the head of the government, even supposing that any one in that position had so wicked an intention. They should remember that this government is of the people and with the people, and that to exist it must represent the wishes of the people. While therefore, it is the universal wish of the people of the United States to be at peace with England, it is the strangest folly in the world for the English people to believe, and to be continually repeating the error, that this government is seeking to plunge the two countries into a war. When they effectually get rid of this notion, they will be steadily the road to a permanent good understanding with the United States, for it is the irritation produced in their minds by our supposed spirit of aggression, and the natural repugnance of a proud spirited people to submit to insult or insolence, which prevents their frankly looking in the face the facts involved in the controversy, and being disposed to concede to right, in questions where they find themselves in the wrong.

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S CREED.—The Rev. Theodore Parker, who is in the habit, every Sunday, of preaching that slavery is a sin, also blasphemously pronounces Christ a sinner. Here is his creed, as lately announced in one of his discourses:

"I do not believe," he said, "in the miraculous origin of the Hebrew Church or the Buddhist Church, nor in the miraculous character of Jesus. I take not the Bible for master, nor yet the Church nor even Jesus of Nazareth for my master. He is my best ideal of human greatness, not without the stain of his times, and I presume, of course not without sin; for men without sin exist in the dreams of girls."

EATING DIRT.

The Know-Nothing Convention at New York have fused with the Black Republican Abolitionists, have withdrawn Mr. Banks and nominated Col. Fremont. We now know where to find our opponents. Disunionists, proscriptionists, enemies of civil and religious liberty, foes of the Constitution and the Union, Fourierites, Spiritualists, Free Love champions, all have at least blended in one hideous conglomeration. The hydra has at last but one head, which will be chopped off at a single blow on the 4th day of next November.

A JURY PLAYING MARBLES.—A hung jury at Charlestown, Virginia, by consent of the attendant sheriff, went out into the yard and beguiled their leisure by playing marbles.

ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred on the Clarksville, Va. Railroad on Sunday last, by which the Engineer and two others lost their lives. We have not heard the particulars.

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting cheap Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of ONE TO FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain, 18 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of ORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall. G. WILSON. 46-47

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither, ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina. CONSISTING OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Molesters, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axles, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sallery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperin Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparalleled prices in this country. All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing. april 1

From the Hillsborough Recorder. HUSSEY'S REAPER.

One of these machines was last week put in operation for the first time in this neighborhood with what gratifying result is shown in the following note from Mr. Norwood. Others who have seen it in operation have expressed their delight at the expedition and completeness of its work.

For the Hillsborough Recorder. Mr. HEART:—I have had one of these machines in operation for some days, and as it is a new thing in these parts, I have supposed some account of it might be acceptable to your readers.

It was purchased at the price of \$100, from Borum & McClean, of Norfolk, agents of the proprietor.

I have cut with it about fifty acres of ground, all free from stumps and rocks or other obstructions; the wheat ranges from five to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some of the land was very smooth and nice, having been both harrowed and rolled; other portions of it had been harrowed only; and another portion of flat land, where the wheat had been ploughed in, was very rough, and had besides drain furrows running through it, at fifteen feet apart formed by running a large two horse plough twice in a furrow; these the reaper had to cross.

I put two strong horses to the machine changing them every two hours; and over rough ground and smooth, up hill and down hill, through thick wheat and thin, it performed its work perfectly, not leaving a spear of wheat standing. And so well does the reaper lay it for binders, that nothing need be lost, except through the carelessness of the binder.

According to the number and speed of horses, the size of the field and the stand of wheat, it will keep from six to fifteen binders at work.

The machinery is strong and simple, and requires little skill in its management. My black people were instructed in its use from the printed directions, and saw it managed by a young Lawyer the first day, and ever since they have had it to themselves without accident.

A number of persons, including some of our best farmers, have seen the machine at work, and were all delighted with it.

So far as I am concerned, the occupation of the cradle maker is gone, and the little pig must root or die, for his gleaming is ended.

J. W. NORWOOD.

June 24, 1856.

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kirt. Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda Bicarbonate, Raisins, Almonds, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt, Currants, Maccaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail. MILLS, MOORE & CO. Salisbury, May 13th 1856. 46-48.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

I OFFER to sell at private sale, the plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about

178 Acres,

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the former place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.

JACOB TREXLER 46-48.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Read-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers is especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE. MERCHANT TAILORS. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-y

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR. SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so superiorly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor. May 17, 1856. 1-tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—Hear the words of wisdom and patriotism from the "noblest Roman of them all."

At the great Democratic mass ratification meeting held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, the following telegraphic dispatch, received from Hon. Daniel R. Dickinson, was read and received with great applause:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 10, 1856

"Invitation too late for me to attend or write. I commend the Cincinnati nomination to the country as one fit to be made. The Democracy and the whole conservative element of the country will rejoice in the selection of Mr. Buchanan because he is a statesman and not a political spoilsman; because he has capacity, leaning and experience becoming the station; because his name will guarantee respect and justice from abroad, and insure domestic repose; because he has wisdom and integrity to maintain inviolate the rights of sovereign Union, and preserve the Constitutional Union. Mr. Breckenridge is a type of his glorious State—generous and powerful. In early maturity imbued with the spirit of the times and replete with promise. The success of this ticket is what the country needs—what it is destined to enjoy, and what will restore it to its true position at home and abroad—over sea and land."

Wash. Union.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON. JOHN A. MARSHALL, Chairman of Executive Committee.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young man presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

"Tom, stand out of the way of that gentle man." "How do you know he is a gentleman?" "Because he has got on striped trousers and a shanghai coat?"

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS. A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

China, Glass & Queensware. TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c., for sale by J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO. Jan. 1, 1856. 30-

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS., 60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C. " John Funk, Concord, " King Hege & Co. Lexington N. C. " G. M. Bingham, Mocksville " E. B. Gaither, do " W. G. James, Taylorsville, " May 13, 1856. 15-48.

ECUADOR.—A letter from F. C. White, published in the Utica Herald, furnishes the following:

I learn from a correspondent in South America, that Mr. Philo White, our minister resident at Quito, and who was specially commissioned as plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with the Government of Ecuador in relation to Neutral Rights, &c., has succeeded after a protracted negotiation in concluding a convention with the Executive authorities of that Republic, with stipulations, I understand, similar to those contained in a convention between the United States and Russia, recently ratified at Washington, that lays down and establishes the philanthropic maxim, "That free ships make free goods" as a settled principle of international law.

A liberal reward will be paid for information respecting the perpetrator of the following:

What effect did Cain's murder of his brother have on Abel's wife? Ans.—Made her miserable (miss her Abel.)

The man who is able to make such a joke as that deserves a cane—"hanged if he don't!"

Boots & Shoes.

Gentle Fine Calf Boots and Shoes. Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters. Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots. Misses Shoes and Gaiters. Youths and Boys Breezans. And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c. Just received and for sale by MILLS, MOORE & CO. 15-35. Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McKorie & Co.'s will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of the year. Apply at this office.

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McKorie & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store. Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23-



THIS CERTIFY, that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cordially recommend it as a valuable family medicine. JAMES C. LOOMER, Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint (particularly for children) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIANA. [Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAYLOR, November 18, 1853. Messrs. P. Davis & Son sirs: The Karens have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick by various means, principally through the agency of Rev. D. L. Brainerd, these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand on it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to testify that, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth. B. C. THOMAS. Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union.

SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain killer.

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it to the sore, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for years—I had not, I confess, much confidence, because I had already tried numerous nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, JOSEPH O. MARTIN. Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

Henry Hertz, one of the persons made notorious by coxegion with the British eblistment difficulty, has been tried in Philadelphia on the charge of stealing a promissory note. The jury twice came into court stating that they could not agree, but the judge insisted on a verdict, and they finally rendered a verdict of not guilty.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOORE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS. Mills, Moore & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce. Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 15-35

DR. W. F. BASON. DENTIST.

SALISBURY, N. C. Office on the corner next Dock Whitehead, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotel, and the business portion of the city. June, 10th 1856. 11-52

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS, On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. WE, the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowse & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do., French Bedsteads, Common do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c. Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice. WM. WILHELM, HENRY MOORE. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-12.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq. known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public. February 26, 1856. 37-6m.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, is less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (cans to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at \$1 1/2 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the late General Assembly of the State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, as amended by the said act, and the amendments thereto, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855. SAM'L P. HILL, Speaker of the House of Commons WARREN WINSLOW, Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina. } Office of the Secretary of the State, in and for the State of North Carolina. do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office. Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State. Now therefore, in conformity of the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendments thereto, proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 56th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG, Governor.

By the Governor: POLASKI CORP. Private Secretary. Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 38-6m